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The Development and Present Status of the Intramural Sports Program for Men in the Schools of the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Clayton Paul Ketterling

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THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE INTRAMURAL SPORTS
PROGRAM FOR MEN IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE AND THE SOUTH
DAKOTA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By

Clayton Paul Ketterling

A thesis submitted
in partial fulfillment for the requirements for the
degree Master of Science at South Dakota
State College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts

August, 1958

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DAKOTA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

This thesis is approved as a creditable, independent investigation by a candidate for the degree, Master of Science, and acceptable as meeting the thesis requirements for this degree; but without implying that the conclusions reached by the candidate are necessarily the conclusions of the major department.

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C.P.K.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A noted authority on Intramurals, Elmer D. Mitchell, has defined Intramural Athletics as follows:

"The term Intramural Athletics has generally become accepted as the proper designation for all competitive sport which takes place 'within the walls' of a particular school. The term Intramural is quite new, being derived from the Latin word intra, meaning within, and the Latin word muralis, meaning wall. The implication takes us back to the time when all cities were surrounded by walls. Today, the term, in its symbolical sense, refers to all activities taking place within the imaginary boundary of the particular school or institution."¹

In light of the accepted benefits derived from participation in the intramural sports program, educators and physical educators are quite concerned about the present status of intramural sports and are seeking means for the improvement of intramural sports. This can be done by scrutinizing the intramural sports program in two intercollegiate athletic conferences and discovering ways and means of improvement. They are also aware of the great contribution, which the intramural sports program presents, if properly organized and administered. There is always a constant alertness to the various trends and forces which contribute to the intramural sports program.

The ensuing discussion will present various practices and ideas which are being utilized in the intramural sports programs of the schools under consideration. Implications for future planning may arise from the discussion.

Statement of the Problem

¹Elmer D. Mitchell, Intramural Athletics, (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1936), p. 1.

It is the purpose of this study to determine the present status of the intramural sports program for men in two intercollegiate athletic conferences and to obtain ideas as to methods employed in their administration.

Through this study the author hopes to find variations which exist due to differences in local situations. Through this compilation of methods and opinions, directors may compare their policies with those of other schools, with the possibility of adding new concepts to their program. This may help them to improve their particular program thereby elevating the intramural sports program to a higher level.

Nature of the Schools Studied

Ten of the schools under consideration are state supported institutions. They are: North Dakota University, North Dakota State, South Dakota University, South Dakota State, Iowa State Teachers College,³ General Beadle State Teachers College, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology,⁴ Black Hills State Teachers College,⁵ Southern State Teachers College,⁶ and Northern State Teachers College. Six of the schools are privately supported institutions. The schools and denominations supporting them are: Morningside College-Methodist, Augustana College-Evangelical Lutheran, Sioux Falls College-American Baptist Convention, Dakota Wesleyan University-Methodist, Huron College-Presbyterian, and Yankton College-Congregational.

Table I presents further information as to the enrollment in each school, number of men in enrollment, percentage of men in enrollment, number of men in intramurals, and percentage of men in intramurals.

TABLE I

ENROLLMENT

College or University	Enrollment	No. of Men	% of Men in Enrollment	No. of Men in Intramurals	% of Men in Intramurals
Morningside College	1345	851	63.27	450	52.88
North Dakota U.	3600	2900	80.56	1550	53.45
North Dakota State	2740	2100	76.64	928	33.87
South Dakota U.	2200	1545	70.23	662	42.85
South Dakota State	3500	2800	80.00	1530	54.64
Augustana College	1080	600	55.56	470	78.33
Iowa State TC	No Reply				
Black Hills TC	676	431	63.76	140	32.48
Southern State TC	515	365	70.87	180	49.32
General Beadle	375	150	40.00	60	40.00
Sioux Falls College	237	112	47.26	60	53.57
South Dakota Tech	945	941	99.58	566	60.15
Dakota Wesleyan U.	450	250	55.56	140	56.00
Huron College	367	165	44.96	70	42.42
Northern State TC	1275	800	62.75	120	15.00
Yankton College	275	165	60.00	90	54.55

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The intramural sports program has become a very important part of our educational life in college. Numerous studies have been made and many books have been written on the development and present status of intramural sports. The purpose of this chapter is to record some of these findings and see how they are related to other programs.

Means stated that every possible legitimate method of motivation and promotion must be utilized to the end that the smaller segments of the student body are reached, particularly the unorganized individuals, reticent, and unskilled students who are often amazed to find that the intramural sports program is for them. Through these motivating ideas, the need also remains, for raising the quality of intramural participation, creating greater administrative efficiency, and giving the program the added character, significance, and educational emphasis it deserves.²

Gould, in his study of intramural sports in the colleges of the Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, found that all of the schools offered a program of team sports and individual sports for all seasons of the year. He also felt that the number of duties performed by the directors of intramural sports (especially in coaching intercollegiate sport squads) would weaken the intramural sports program.³

²Louis E. Means, The Organization and Administration of Intramural Sports, (St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company, 1929), p. 357.

³Kenneth C. Gould, A Study of the Intramural Sports Programs of a Representative Conference: Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, Master's Thesis, Iowa University, 1954, pp. 45-49.

Mitchell indicated that, in selecting sports, the size of the school should first be considered, and then attention should be given to local facilities and desires. The program should keep pace with the changing and developing desires of the student body. He further indicated that a few sports well promoted would constitute a better program than a hodgepodge of many sports which are not popular enough to warrant encouragement.⁴

Head, in his study of the point systems in the intramural sports programs of colleges and universities, found that most schools were using one or more of three methods of awarding points. They were entry, those awarded for entering and completing all scheduled contests; achievement, those awarded for each game won; and final standings, those awarded to all entries on the basis of their final ranking in a tournament or meet.⁵

Leavitt and Price stated that it was an important factor in the organization of competition to select the type of tournament best suited for the sport. The aim should be to keep many units participating in competition as long as possible during the season for that activity tournament, depending on the time allotment, facilities available, and the number of competitors entered. The director of intramural sports should also be familiar with many forms of tournament organization so that he may serve as a source of reference for student leaders and for activity advisers in their efforts to organize the

⁴Almer D. Mitchell, Intramural Athletics, (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1936), p. 69.

⁵Donald H. Head, The Present Status of Point Systems in the Intramural Sports Programs of Colleges and Universities, Master's Thesis, Iowa University, 1949, p. 5.

activity efficiently.⁶

The Conference on Intramural Sports for College Men and Women noted that the intramural philosophy should be based upon the concept that students have freedom of choice, equality of opportunity, and responsibility for sharing in planning, supervision, and ~~administra-~~tion of the program.⁷

Williams, in his evaluation of intramural sports for men in colleges of the Lone Star Conference, noted that the goal of intramural sports was to induce all students to take part in the program of sports, considering the participant's welfare as prominent. There has been an improvement in standards. The directors have realized the advantage of meeting as a group and exchanging experiences and ideas.⁸

Scott, in his evaluation of intramural sports programs for men in selected liberal arts colleges in terms of selected criteria, stated that intramural directors recognized the educational philosophy underlying intramural sports and considered these programs as one important phase of education. The education process was more than a schooling of the intellect; it also contributed to the adjustment, growth, and development of the individual. It is possible then to realize the significant contributions that intramural programs make to the student in his emotional and social development and physical

⁶Norma M. Leavitt and Hartley D. Price, Intramural and Recreational Sports for Men and Women, (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1949), p. 90.

⁷American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Intramural Sports for College Men and Women, Washington Conference Report, 1956, p. 4.

⁸Jack Williams, Evaluation of Intramural Sports for Men in Colleges of the Lone Star Conference, Master's Thesis, Texas University, 1947, p. II.

growth.⁹

Hackensmith, in his report on the status of intramural athletics in the schools of the Southern Conference, said that everyone participating in intramurals should have a medical examination each year. This examination does not need to be quite as thorough as that for intercollegiate team members, although it is regrettable when it is not; but certainly there should be a test of the condition of the heart; there should be an examination of the urine to determine diabetic tendency; there should be an examination to determine whether hernia is present, or any other form of weakness; and, there should be a comparison of weight with that of previous years as a test of physical condition.¹⁰

James, in his study of individual participation and point systems in intramural sports, noted the following outstanding reasons for promoting intramural point systems: (1) to motivate the general program; (2) to encourage broader participation and exploration of new activities; (3) to stimulate individual awards and to have a criterion for determining the more popular activities.¹¹

Draper and Smith sent a questionnaire on "The Present Status of the Intramural Program" to 320 schools, and 182, or 56.86 percent were returned. Of the questionnaires returned, 111 reported an

⁹Elmer Scott, An Evaluation of Intramural Sports Programs for Men in Selected Liberal Arts Colleges in Terms of Selected Criteria, Thesis (P.E.D.), Indiana University, 1954, p. 2.

¹⁰C. W. Hackensmith, Report on the Status of Intramural Athletics in the Schools of the Southern Conference, Master's Thesis, Kentucky University, 1932, p. 17.

¹¹A. A. James, Individual Participation Records and Point Systems in Intramural Sports, Master's Thesis, Michigan University, 1936, p. 51.

intramural program and 71 stated that they had none. They summarized intramural needs by noting that we: (1) need a common definition of intramural activities, and, (2) need a standardized means of measuring participation of the student.¹²

Truesdale, in his study of trends in some organization and administration procedures in intramural athletics in thirty American colleges and universities, said that it is obvious that most of the schools offer competition to several groups. In his study, the most frequent unit was the individual. Next to that type of unit in frequency was the division of living and eating houses, whether they be fraternities, dormitories or clubs. Practically each department used any or all of the divisions which existed on that particular campus. Certainly sufficient possibilities exist so that no man, with or without an affiliation, needs to be deprived of an opportunity for participating in the program.¹³

Bronson, in his study of intramural athletics for men in small colleges, stated that intramural athletics have a tendency to build up rather than deplete the functioning of the mind. This improvement perhaps comes more or less directly from a healthful type of recreation that not only eases the tension placed upon the students by their academic work, but also affords ample opportunity for the mind to rebuild and eliminate the fatigue products. There must be some truth in the old saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a

¹²E. M. Draper and G. M. Smith, Intramural Athletics and Play Days, The Extra-Curricular Library, (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1937), pp. 82-85.

¹³John C. Truesdale, Trends in Some Organization and Administration Procedures in Intramural Athletics in Thirty American Colleges and Universities, Master's Thesis, Iowa University, 1939, pp. 23-24.

dull boy".¹⁴

Edmund, in his study of the nation-wide development of intramural athletics in representative colleges and universities, found that the number of sports in an intramural sports program is in a fair way indicative of the size of the school. Some of the larger ones have added more and more until they have between thirty and thirty-five for competition. The smaller schools, on the other hand, because of lack of facilities, and small enrollment, are beneficially using the few sports with which they started.¹⁵

From this review of related literature it is evident that the program of intramural sports is large and complex and that for systematic thinking it is necessary to divide and organize it into several areas of study.

Consideration of this material brought out a number of areas which must be studied and reviewed. These areas together with recommendations for improvement are:

1. Philosophy and Objectives-A stated philosophy and objectives should be developed yearly by each school.
2. Organization-A separate intramural sports department should be maintained in the respective schools.
3. Personnel-A full-time director should be appointed in the larger schools and a qualified part-time director in the smaller schools.
4. Participation-Every individual in the school, with the exception of those participating in intercollegiate athletics, should be given the

¹⁴Willard Bronson, Intramural Athletics for Men in Small Colleges, Easter's Thesis, Nebraska University, 1951, pp. 21-22.

¹⁵Willis H. Edmund, The Nation-Wide Development of Intramural Athletics in Representative Colleges, Easter's Thesis, New York University, 1932, p. 26.

opportunity to participate in the intramural sports program.

5. Activities-As extensive a program of activities as possible be offered subject to the enrollment, facilities, and equipment available.

6. Equipment-Sufficient equipment should be set aside specifically for use in the intramural sports program.

7. Finances-A separate allotment for intramural sports be included in the overall physical education budget of each of the schools.

8. Facilities-All available areas and facilities should be utilized in the schools under consideration.

9. Eligibility-Rules of eligibility should not be so strict as to discourage participation in the intramural sports program.

10. Protests-All protests should be submitted to an intramural sports council for their consideration.

11. Injuries-Some form of insurance coverage is desirable.

12. Awards-Recognition in the form of individual and team awards should be set up on a point basis.

13. Competition-Various types of tournaments should be employed according to the units of competition available.

14. Reports-Yearly reports should be required on the overall intramural sports program.

15. Handbook-An intramural sports handbook should be developed and revised yearly by the respective schools.

In the ensuing chapters will be shown the methods and techniques of collecting the data as well as its organization and treatment. Organization and analysis will be conducted under the above headings.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF COLLECTING DATA

The survey method, utilizing the questionnaire-interview technique, was employed in conducting this study.

A draft of the questionnaire was prepared and submitted to several members of the Physical Education Department at South Dakota State College for their corrections, additions, and recommendations. The purpose of this draft was to make sure that all of the areas in the intramural sports program would be covered adequately.

The questionnaire, along with a letter of transmittal and one of sponsorship (see appendix) from Dr. R. B. Frost, Head of the Department of Physical Education, was then prepared and mailed to the intramural sports director of each school.

The time for an interview was arranged and the author then drove to each of the schools under consideration. The questionnaire was discussed at length with the respective directors of intramural sports. It was felt that more complete and more accurate answers to the various questions could be obtained in this manner. The time for an interview ranged from thirty to ninety minutes. A copy of the questionnaire was presented to each director of intramural sports at the conclusion of the interview.

It was impossible to arrange for an interview with one school and the questionnaire was therefore not completed. 93.13% of the questionnaires were completed.

CHAPTER IV

TREATMENT OF THE DATA

The data from the questionnaires have been grouped into sixteen sections. The sections to be presented for treatment are philosophy and objectives, organization, personnel, participation, activities, equipment, finances, facilities, eligibility, protests, injuries, awards, competition, reports, handbook, and selected comments by the intramural directors.

Philosophy and Objectives

Most of the schools under consideration had not developed a stated philosophy of intramural sports. In fact, only six of the fifteen schools had a stated philosophy of intramural sports. Most of the schools thought that they would soon develop a stated philosophy. However, it should be mentioned that many of the schools followed the philosophy of the college or that of the physical education department. The philosophy mentioned most often was "to place youth into an environment in which they will have the opportunity to grow physically, mentally, emotionally, socially, and morally".

The same holds true for objectives of the intramural sports program. Most of the schools had objectives in mind but they had not yet been put into writing. Five of the schools under consideration had stated objectives. It was generally felt that the five kinds of growth, mentioned in the previous paragraph, could be broken down and stated as objectives of the intramural sports program. It was also mentioned that many of the schools followed the objectives of the college or those of the physical education department.

Objectives not listed by the majority of the schools, which could be incorporated in the intramural sports program, are recreation, social contacts, better health, permanent interest in sports, development of variety material, bodily prowess, scholarship, leisure time, preparation for life situations, citizenship, joyous participation and skill.¹⁶

Organization

Information pertaining to the department responsible for the organization of the intramural sports program and the units of organization will be presented in this section. This will aid in the subsequent analysis of the data.

The responsibility for intramural sports organization was the responsibility of a combined athletic and physical education department in eleven schools. The athletic department organized the intramural sports program in three schools and the physical education department organized the remaining intramural sports program. A separate intramural sports department was not maintained by any of the schools under consideration.

Various units of organization, or combinations of units, were used by the schools for organizing competition in the intramural sports program. The units used and their frequency were:

Cooperative rooming and boarding houses.....	2
Fraternities.....	4
Dormitories.....	6
Classes.....	3
Gym sections.....	2

¹⁶ Elmer D. Mitchell, Intramural Athletics, (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1925), pp. 12-15.

Dormitory sections.....	3
Independent groups.....	14
Open competition.....	11

Table II presents further information as to the department responsible for intramural sports organization and the units of competition used in the representative colleges and universities.

Personnel

The director of intramural sports had other duties in all of the schools under consideration. The other duties numbered fifty-four for an average of 3.6 duties in addition to being director of the intramural sports program. The number of activities performed were:

Chairman (Physical Education Department).....	1
Athletic Trainer.....	1
Coaching (Head or Assistant).....	29
Teaching (Physical Education).....	14
(Health).....	1
(Economics).....	1
Advisor (Physical Education).....	1
Administrative (Athletic Director).....	4
Dormitory Proctor.....	2

Nine of the schools under consideration had an intramural sports council. The composition of the councils and their frequency were:

Faculty.....	0
Students.....	7
Combination of faculty and students.....	2

Various intramural sports council duties mentioned were to assist and advise on rulings, select game officials, determine policies, act on protests, set up schedules and make up the regulations governing each sport.

Every school under consideration had intramural managers for their intramural sports teams. In all cases, students were given the

TABLE II
ORGANIZATION

College or University	Department Responsible For Intramural Organization	Units of Competition							
		Cooperative Rooming and Boarding Houses	Fraternities	Dormitories	Classes	Gym Sections	Dormitory Sections	Independent Groups	Open Competition
Morningside College	Athletic Dept.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota U.	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota State	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
South Dakota U.	Athletic Dept.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dakota State	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Augustana College	Phys. Educ. Dept.	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa State TC	No Reply								
Black Hills TC	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Southern State TC	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
General Beadle	Athletic Dept.	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sioux Falls College	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
South Dakota Tech	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dakota Wesleyan U.	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Huron College	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Northern State TC	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Yankton College	Combined Athletic and Phys. Educ.	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

opportunity to fill these important positions. It was generally felt that their job is of utmost importance in the successful operation of the intramural sports program.

All of the schools used student officials in their intramural sports program. Five of the schools also noted that their physical education officiating classes were utilized for this purpose. One school employed their graduate physical education staff as officials for their annual basketball tournament.

Participation

Participation is one of the major goals of the intramural sports program. However, before any conclusion can be drawn on any intramural sports program, the extent and size of the school must be considered. Table III relates some of the information for the schools studied. The number and percentage of men in the intramural sports program was previously noted in Table I.

From the information given in Table I, it can be seen that the greatest percentage of participation was 78.33 while the lowest was 15. Table III shows us that the school with the largest number in participation had 1550 while the lowest had 60.

Classwise, it was noted that the majority of the participants came from the freshmen class. This was followed by the sophomores, juniors, seniors, graduate students and faculty members-in that order.

Despite the fact that the percentage of participation and the number participating gives some insight into the success of the intramural sports program, too much emphasis should not be placed upon it. Thus, in an elimination tournament of handball, individual A, who plays in one match and loses, counts as much toward participation as

TABLE III

PARTICIPATION

College or University	No. of Men in Intramurals	Classwise*					
		Sen.	Jun.	Soph.	Fresh.	Fac.	Grads.
Morningside College	450	50	80	120	200	0	0
North Dakota U.	1550	300	300	600	300	0	50
North Dakota State	928	150	202	300	276	0	0
South Dakota U.	662	111	130	182	227	0	12
South Dakota State	1530	200	300	400	600	20	10
Augustana College	470	95	140	70	165	0	0
Iowa State TC	No Reply						
Black Hills TC	140	20	25	35	59	0	1
Southern State TC	180	9	27	18	126	0	0
General Beadle	60	15	15	15	15	0	0
Sioux Falls College	60	10	10	15	25	0	0
South Dakota Tech	566	100	110	150	200	0	6
Dakota Wesleyan U.	140	35	35	35	35	0	0
Huron College	70	10	15	15	30	0	0
Northern State TC	120	20	20	40	40	0	0
Yankton College	90	7	20	24	34	0	5

* Sen.---Seniors
 Jun.---Juniors
 Soph.--Sophomores

Fresh.---Freshmen
 Fac.-----Faculty
 Grads.---Graduate Students

B, who is in round-robin basketball tournament play, and participates in seven games. From this comparison the unjustness of judging a program on the basis of percentage of participation is shown.

A much better comparison could have been secured if information as to participation hours, rather than the number of participants, could have been made. However, this comparison could not be made as no records were kept on the number of hours consumed by the participants.

Activities

The number of activities offered in the intramural sports programs of the schools studied ranged from one to twenty-two with the average being 8.07 activities per school. The only sport, which was offered by every school in the intramural sports program, was basketball. A total of twenty-six different intramural sports activities were listed as being offered in the various programs. Table IV shows the activities, which were offered, in the different schools under consideration. The number of activities offered and the number of schools in which they were offered are:

Archery.....	3	Paddle tennis.....	1
Badminton.....	5	Pentathlon.....	1
Baseball.....	1	Rifle.....	1
Bowling.....	7	Skating.....	1
Basketball.....	15	Softball.....	11
Cross country.....	3	Squash.....	1
Fencing.....	1	Swimming.....	4
Football (touch).....	6	Table tennis.....	7
Free throws.....	6	Tennis.....	8
Golf.....	8	Track and field.....	7
Handball.....	4	Trampoline.....	1
Hockey.....	1	Volleyball.....	10
Horseshoes.....	6	Wrestling.....	2

The time of activities was scheduled for the afternoon hours, after school hours, evenings, Saturdays and Sundays in one school.

TABLE IV

ACTIVITIES

Intramural Activities Offered	College or University												
	Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State TC	Black Hills TC	Southern State TC	General Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.
Archery	X	X				X							
Badminton	X	X			X	X					X		
Baseball		X											
Bowling	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	
Basketball	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Boxing													
Canoeing													
Cross Country	X	X			X								
Curling													
Fencing		X											
Football (Tackle)													
Football (Touch)	X	X	X	X	X								X
Free Throws	X	X			X	X						X	X
Golf	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Handball		X		X	X	X							
Hockey		X											
Horseshoes	X	X			X	X						X	X
Paddle Tennis						X							
Pentathlon												X	
Rifle		X											
Skating		X											
Skiing													
Soccer													
Softball	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X
Speedball													
Squash		X											
Swimming	X	X		X				X					
Table Tennis	X	X	X	X		X					X		X
Tennis	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Track and Field	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Trampoline						X							
Volleyball	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Wrestling					X							X	

X Denotes the schools which have the activity.

Most of the other schools utilized one or more of these times in their schedule of activities. Table V shows the time during which intramural activities were offered in the various schools.

Equipment

The equipment for the intramural sports program was obtained from a combined athletic and physical education department in most of the schools. Various sources listed were:

Athletic department.....	3
Physical education department.....	1
Combined athletic and physical education department..	11
Separate intramural purchases.....	0

Table VI presents further information as to the various types of equipment which were provided by the representative schools. The intramural sports equipment provided ranged from two items to twenty-four with the average being 10.53 items per school.

Finances

It can be noted in Table VII that the funds available for the operation of the intramural sports program was not necessarily indicative of the enrollment of the school, number of activities offered, or the actual cost of financing the program. A complete picture would include all items of expense such as maintenance, utilities, and secretarial. The data did not provide for all of this information but did provide for equipment, officials, salaries, awards, and advertising. The main item of expenditure in most cases was equipment. This was closely followed by the cost of officials.

Funds for the operation of the intramural sports program were obtained from the athletic department budget in a slight majority of the cases. The sources of funds and their frequency were:

TABLE V

TIME OF ACTIVITIES

When Offered	College or University															
	Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State TC	Black Hills TC	Southern State TC	General Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.	Huron College	Northern State TC	Yankton College
4 o'clock to 6 o'clock PM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evenings	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Saturday Forenoons	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No Reply	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Saturday Afternoons	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No Reply	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Sunday Afternoons	No	No	No	No	No	No	No Reply	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
12 o'clock to 2 o'clock PM	Yes	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

TABLE VI

EQUIPMENT

Intramural Equipment Provided	College or University												
	Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State IC	Black Hills IC	Southern State IC	General Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.
Arrows	X	X				X							
Badminton Raquets	X	X			X	X					X		
Baseballs		X											
Basketballs	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Bowling Balls		X											
Bows	X	X				X							
Field Targets	X	X				X							
Footballs	X	X	X	X	X								X
Golf Balls						X							X
Golf Clubs					X	X							X
Handballs		X		X	X	X							
Handball Gloves		X		X	X	X							
Hockey Pucks		X											
Horseshoes	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	
Officiating Shirts	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X
Rifles		X											
Shuttle Cocks	X	X			X	X					X		
Softball Bats	X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X
Softballs	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X
Table Tennis Balls	X	X	X	X		X					X	X	X
Table Tennis Raquets	X	X	X	X		X					X		X
Tennis Balls	X	X			X	X							
Tennis Raquets		X			X	X							
Timing Equipment	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Various Nets	X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Volleyballs	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Whistles	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X

X Denotes the schools which have the equipment.

Equipment noted in the questionnaire, which was not provided by any of the schools, included baseball bats, boxing gloves, canoes, canoe paddles, hockey pads, hockey sticks, ice skates, snow skis, and softballs.

TABLE VII

FINANCES

College or University	Approx. Amt. of Money Set Aside Each Year for Intramurals	Main Items of Expenditure *				
		Equip.	Adver.	Awards	Salar.	Officials
Morningside College	\$750.	\$500.	\$0.	\$50.	\$0.	\$.60/hour
North Dakota U.	\$600.	\$0.	\$0.	\$200.	\$0.	\$1./1 game
North Dakota State	\$1800.	\$1300.	\$0.	\$125.	\$0.	\$1./1 game
South Dakota U.	\$500.	\$300.	\$0.	\$50.	\$0.	\$2./1 game
South Dakota State	\$959.	\$0.	\$0.	\$125.	\$684.	\$1./1 game
Augustana College	\$500.	\$270.	\$0.	\$25.	\$0.	\$5./3 games
Iowa State TC	No Reply					
Black Hills TC	\$112.	\$0.	\$0.	\$0.	\$0.	\$.50/hour
Southern State TC	\$200.	\$192.	\$0.	\$8.	\$0.	\$0.
General Beadle	\$120.	\$20.	\$0.	\$0.	\$0.	\$1./hour
Sioux Falls College	\$315.	\$300.	\$0.	\$15.	\$0.	\$0.
South Dakota Tech	\$500.	\$150.	\$50.	\$50.	\$250.	\$0.
Dakota Wesleyan U.	\$500.	\$425.	\$0.	\$75.	\$0.	\$0.
Huron College	\$355.	\$75.	\$0.	\$25.	\$180.	\$5./2 games
Northern State TC	\$15.	\$0.	\$0.	\$15.	\$0.	\$0.
Yankton College	\$0.	\$0.	\$0.	\$0.	\$0.	\$0.

* Approx.---Approximate
 Amt.-----Amount
 Equip.----Equipment

Adver.----Advertising
 Salar.----Salaries

Student activity fee.....	1
Athletic department budget.....	5
Physical education department budget.....	2
Combined athletic and physical education budget.....	4
Separate intramural budget.....	2
No definite budget.....	1

Funds available for the operation of the intramural sports program ranged from \$0.00 (zero dollars) to \$1800.00. The majority of the schools noted that lack of funds was one of the main factors which limited their intramural sports program.

The salary of the director of intramural sports was not included in this study. The salary previously mentioned in this study refers to student salary.

It should also be noted that five of the schools reported an allotment of \$0.00 (zero dollars) for equipment. This was primarily due to the fact that athletic and physical education equipment was being used for their intramural sports program.

Facilities

The areas and facilities used for intramural sports were generally shared with the athletic department, physical education department, or both. Non-school areas and facilities were also used by most of the schools in this study. Those mentioned most frequently were bowling alleys, private and municipal golf courses, tennis courts, and Y.M.C.A. facilities. Table VIII provides more data on the number of areas and facilities available for the intramural sports program in the various schools.

Ten schools reported that they were making maximum use of their facilities. Nine of the directors of intramural sports thought that their program was limited by the number of facilities available for

TABLE VIII

FACILITIES

Facilities Available	College or University												
	Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State TC	Black Hills TC	Southern State TC	General Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.
Archery Ranges	0	3	0	0	1	0	No Reply	2	0	0	1	0	0
Badminton Courts	3	6	0	0	4	3		4	2	2	2	2	3
Baseball Fields	0	3	0	1	1	1		3	1	0	4	0	1
Basketball Courts	2	3	3	1	3	1		2	1	1	1	1	1
Bowling Alleys:	0	1	1	1	1	2		0	0	0	3	3	1
Municipal	0	0	1	1	1	2		0	0	0	3	3	1
School Owned	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Football Fields	1	4	2	4	3	2		1	2	1	3	1	2
Golf Courses:	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	2	2
Municipal	1	1	1	1	0	1		1	0	0	1	1	1
Private	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	1	1	1	1
School Owned	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	0
Handball Courts	0	3	0	1	1	1		0	0	0	2	0	0
Hockey Arenas	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0
Ice Skating Rinks	0	1	0	0	1	2		1	0	1	5	0	1
Paddle Tennis Courts	0	3	0	1	1	1		0	1	0	0	0	1
Rifle Ranges	0	1	0	1	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	1
Roller Skating Arenas	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	1	0	0
Skiing Ranges	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0
Soccer Fields	0	0	0	0	3	1		1	0	0	1	0	2
Softball Fields	2	4	4	2	4	1		3	1	1	2	2	1
Speedball Fields	0	0	0	0	3	0		1	0	0	1	0	0
Swimming Pools	1	1	1	1	0	0		1	0	0	1	1	1
Tennis Courts	3	2	5	6	9	3		3	3	2	10	2	3
Track (Indoor)	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1
Track (Outdoor)	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	0	2	1	1
Volleyball Courts	4	6	6	2	4	2		2	2	2	2	2	1
Wrestling Rooms	0	1	1	1	2	0		0	0	0	0	1	0

use. Six of the directors thought that they had the facilities available but were not using them.

Eligibility

Eligibility for participation in the intramural sports program has been influenced by professionalism, scholarship, and health in the past. Since intramural sports have been designed for all students enrolled in the institution, who are not of varsity caliber, it would seem best to have rules against highly skilled individuals participating in the intramural sports program. A more logical solution would be to place the highly skilled non-varsity individuals into a separate group for participation.

Many schools and instructors also feel that students should be deprived of participation in intramural sports because of scholastic deficiencies. This idea is generally detrimental to the program unless based upon sound principles. It usually only drives the student to some other place of amusement, some of which are more harmful than beneficial. One school in this study had a scholastic requirement and another had tried it without success. Instead, most of the schools have gone toward the elimination of the scholastic requirement thereby serving all of its students, irrespective of scholastic achievement.

None of the schools in this study followed the pattern of allowing varsity athletes to participate in intramural sports during the period that their sport was in season. Ten schools allowed previous varsity letter winners to compete in the same intramural sport in which they had won a letter. It was also interesting to note that two schools allowed their freshmen squad members to participate in intramural sports during the period that their sport was in season.

Participation in the intramural sports program by individuals dropped from the varsity squad, or leaving of their own volition, was permitted by ten schools.

Graduate students and faculty members are often allowed to participate in the intramural sports program. However, the argument often arises that this is unfair because of added age and experience. Table IX presents more data on this and other points of eligibility.

Protests

It is generally felt that protests of contests played should be avoided whenever possible. Therefore, the grounds on which protests are presented must be made very definite and deserving. The foregoing was the opinion expressed by most of the directors of intramural sports in the schools under consideration.

Protests occurring during intramural sports competition were considered on the basis of questions concerning eligibility of players and interpretation of rules. Thirteen of the schools allowed protests to be presented on these points and two schools did not allow any protests to be presented on any grounds but thought that these points should be taken care of in advance. Where protests were considered, the time allowed for submittance was frequently given as being 24 to 48 hours after the completion of the contest. The time allowed in the various schools and the frequency of each was as follows:

24 hours after contest.....	10
48 hours after contest.....	2
No protest allowed.....	2
No set time required.....	1

The schools, which allowed protests to be presented, had their intramural director, council, or board act on the protest. Where councils acted on protests, the director of the intramural sports

TABLE IX

ELIGIBILITY

Intramural Points of Eligibility	College or University															
	Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State TC	Black Hills TC	Southern State TC	General Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.	Huron College	Northern State TC	Yankton College
Have a Scholastic Requirement	No	No	Yes	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Allow Varsity Squad Members to Compete	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Allow Freshmen Squad Members to Compete	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No Reply	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Allow Individuals Who Have Left the Varsity to Compete	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No Reply	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Allow Individuals to Transfer From One Team to Another During the Duration of a Sport	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Allow the Individual to Join a Different Team for a Different Sport	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*
Allow Individuals Classified as Professional to Compete	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Allow Previous Varsity Letter Winners to Compete	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Allow Graduate Students to Compete	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-		Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes
Allow Faculty Members to Compete	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

- Denotes that they have no graduate students.

* Denotes that they have only one sport in their intramural program.

program usually sat in on the meeting on an advisory capacity. The channels for taking action on protests were as follows:

Director of intramural sports only.....	1
Intramural council or board only.....	3
Director with council or board.....	9
No protest allowed.....	2

Injuries

Insurance coverage for injuries, which occur during participation in the intramural sports program, plays an important role in the operation of the intramural sports program. Nine of the fifteen schools had no insurance coverage for injuries, which occurred during participation, while six schools had some form of coverage.

Physical examinations also were required for participation in the intramural sports program in many of the schools. The frequency of their occurrence was as follows:

Each year.....	5
At entrance to school.....	14
None required.....	1

Although nine of the schools had no insurance coverage, the health service of the college generally assumed the responsibility, but only for minor injuries. The student covered the cost if the injury was of a more serious nature. Negligence and catastrophe insurance were found to be used by most of the six schools which had some form of coverage.

Awards

Awards presented in intramural sports were trophies, medals, ribbons, plaques, emblems, insignias, and several other forms of recognition. These awards were presented for team-sport championships, individual-sport championships, all-year team champions, and all-year

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individual champions. Table I presents further information as to the various awards which were offered to participants in the schools under consideration.

Several of the schools had a unique manner in their presentation of intramural awards. They had the names of winners (individual and team) engraved upon a plaque which occupied a prominent position in the gymnasium. Large intramural trophy cases also occupied prominent positions in several of the schools under consideration.

It was generally felt that the various award systems in use helped to inspire more student participation in the intramural sports program. This all leads to a more successful program.

Only four of the fifteen schools used a point system whereby they determined individual or team champions. Two of the schools also noted that they possessed a point system to determine an all-year individual or an all-year team champion. Table XI presents data on this possession and distribution of points. One school stated that the number of points, which a team could receive, was unlimited. Their system was different because they added points for debate, extemporaneous speaking, number of spectators brought to each game by each of the participating teams, and varying other activities. The students were placed into certain teams at the beginning of the school year and remained in these teams throughout the year. Points were then accumulated and the team with the greatest accumulation of points at the conclusion of the school year was presented with a traveling trophy.

It should also be noted that two schools used the traveling trophy award system in their intramural sports program. In both cases, the trophy could be retired after three years of possession. However, these three years must be successive years.

TABLE X

AWARDS

Various Awards Offered		College or University															
		Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State TC	Black Hills TC	Southern State TC	General ¹ Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.	Huron College	Northern State TC	Yankton College
Trophies for Team Sport Championships		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Awards to Individual Members of Championship Teams		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Types	Trophy:							No Reply						X			
	Medal:	X				X	X								X	X	
	Ribbon:																
	Plaque:																
Awards for Individual Championships		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Types	Trophy:												X	X			
	Medal:	X	X		X	X	X										
	Ribbon:																
	Plaque:																
Award Trophy to the All-Year Team Champion		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Award Trophy to the All-Year Individual Champion		No	Yes	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

X Denotes the award which is given.

TABLE XI

POINT SYSTEM

Possession and Distribution of Points	College or University															
	Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State TC	Black Hills TC	Southern State TC	General Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.	Huron College	Northern State TC	Yankton College
Possess a Point System to Determine All-Around Team Champion for the Year	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Team Points Given for:							No Reply									
Team Championship		30	30								-	10				
Second Place		20	20								-	8				
Third Place		15	15								-	5				
Each Game Won		0	0								20	3				
Each Man Competing		0	0								2	*				
Possess a Point System to Determine All-Around Individual Champion for the Year	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Individual Points Given for:																
Individual Champion		#	5								7	10				
Second Place		#	4								5	8				
Third Place		#	3								3	5				
Each Man Competing		0	0								2	2				

* Denotes that this is the same as team-10-8-5-3.* The points won are relative to the position acquired.

- Denotes that the amount of points, which a team can receive, is unlimited.

Denotes that the amount of points receivable varies. It depends upon the activity.

Competition

The most popular type of tournament used in the schools was the single-elimination tournament. Twelve of the fifteen schools reported using this type of tournament. The consolation tournament was added to the single-elimination tournament in seven of the schools. The double-elimination tournament was not as popular, being employed by only four schools.

One of the most satisfactory methods of competition is the round-robin schedule with all of the teams arranged in leagues. Major team-sports are usually arranged in this manner. Twelve of the schools utilized this form of competition. The frequency of occurrence was as follows:

Leagues followed by single-elimination play-offs.....	10
Leagues followed by double-elimination play-offs.....	1
Leagues followed by a championship play-off series...	6
Round-robin schedules with no play-off.....	6

Individual and dual-sport tournaments were also employed by ten schools in this study. Table XII presents further data on the various tournament techniques employed by the schools under consideration.

Reports

Reports were required in eight of the schools under consideration. They were required at the conclusion of each intramural sport in five of the schools and a report was required at the conclusion of the season in three of the schools studied. One school kept a type of individual intramural sports inventory on each intramural sports participant. The means of submittance and the frequency of each was as follows:

Intramural Manager to Athletic Director.....	2
--	---

TABLE XII

COMPETITION

Tournament Techniques	College or University													
	Morningside College	North Dakota U.	North Dakota State	South Dakota U.	South Dakota State	Augustana College	Iowa State TC	Black Hills TC	Southern State TC	General Beadle	Sioux Falls College	South Dakota Tech	Dakota Wesleyan U.	Huron College
Single-Elimination	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Consolation Added to the Single-Elimination	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Double-Elimination	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	y	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Leagues Followed by Single-Elimination Play-Offs	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Rep.	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Leagues Followed by Double-Elimination Play-Offs	No	No	Yes	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Leagues Followed by a Championship Play-Off Series	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
No Play-Off	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ladder or Pyramid	Yes	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ringer or Season's Low Score	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Match Play Competition	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Team Matches Involving Single or Double-Elimination	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Meets Involving Individual or Group Events	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

Round-Robin Schedules / Involving:

Athletic Director to College President.....	1
Intramural Council to Athletic Director.....	1
Intramural Director to Athletic Director.....	3
No set pattern.....	1

Handbook

The advertising and promotional medium employed in many large and small schools is the intramural sports handbook. Three of the schools under consideration printed and circulated an intramural sports handbook in their intramural sports program. It was produced annually in two of the schools and bi-annually in the other school.

Various essentials in the handbooks were action photographs, activities and program, awards, calendar of events, champion of all-years, entry instructions, equipment and facilities, fees-forfeits-protests, greetings from school officials, health examinations, health regulations, injury information, philosophy and objectives of the program, officials, managers, participation statistics, point systems, scoring, postponements, all-time records, rules and regulations, eligibility rules, sports rules, staff and administration, and units of competition.

Selected Comments by Intramural Directors

The selected comments, which were given to the author by the various directors of intramural sports, will be presented in this section. It is hoped that they may present further ideas in regard to the betterment of the intramural sports program in every school under consideration.

Warren Williamson-South Dakota State College; Brookings, South Dakota: "Our greatest problem is the lack of indoor facilities. The intramural sports program could be greatly expanded with additional

facilities. We have been providing some intramural sports activities for summer school students. These sports are handball, tennis, and golf."

Donald E. Young-Black Hills State Teachers College; Spearfish, South Dakota: "We would like to have our intramural sports champions compete against other colleges on an intermural (sic) basis. This would stimulate more interest in participation."

Bob Hunt-South Dakota School of Mines and Technology; Rapid City, South Dakota: "A point system does much to increase the efficiency of an intramural sports program."

Fred Loper-Dakota Wesleyan University; Mitchell, South Dakota: "We are in the process of expanding our intramural sports program and are investigating an insurance plan for our participants. We are also utilizing our physical education majors and minors in helping with the administrative duties of our intramural sports program."

Floyd Mitchell-Southern State Teachers College; Springfield, South Dakota: "Despite limited facilities we have considerable enthusiasm for the intramural sports program."

William Bulfer-General Beadle State Teachers College; Madison, South Dakota: "With a decline in spectator interest for varsity athletics, the intramural sports program is going to receive much greater emphasis in the future. More people in school will mean more participants."

L. A. Olson-Augustana College; Sioux Falls, South Dakota: "Our local Y.M.C.A. helps us no end to take care of students otherwise unable to participate in the intramural sports program because of limited facilities."

A. W. Buckingham-Morningside College; Sioux City, Iowa: "A

city the size of Sioux City has a very fine recreation program throughout the year. It is held during the evening and many of our students participate. Therefore, we do not carry on an extensive intramural sports program."

Carl I. Youngsworth-Yankton College; Yankton, South Dakota:

"Our physical education program includes many sport activities and we attempt to give basic skill instruction in many areas. Our student union conducts table tennis and pool tournaments on their own. We recognize that we cannot offer much in intramural sports with a small enrollment. Therefore, we are handicapped in expanding too much but hope to expand as much as needed."

Jack LaSalle-Sioux Falls College; Sioux Falls, South Dakota:

"The local Y.M.C.A. has a well-rounded program, which includes many of our students, and this reduces the expansion of our intramural sports program. Our varsity sports also include many of our male students which also cuts down on our total intramural sports program. In all, I feel that 40% of our students participate in one of these programs."

Jim Long-Huron College; Huron, South Dakota: "Intramurals could be improved with an increase in staff, better use of facilities, and better intramural sports organization."

Robert Wachs-Northern State Teachers College; Aberdeen, South Dakota: "Right now our intramural sports program is only basketball but we are hoping to include golf, tennis, and wrestling in the near future."

Harold Kraft-North Dakota University; Grand Forks, North Dakota:

"Every student should have some form of recreation and physical activity to keep him physically fit so that he can carry out the primary purpose in attending a college, that of getting an education."

Dan Lennon-South Dakota University; Vermillion, South Dakota:

"The intramural sports program at South Dakota University plays an important role in student life at the University. In a small town, where students are looking for something to do, such a program is very successful."

E. E. Kaiser-North Dakota State College; Fargo, North Dakota:

"I do not feel that our intramural sports program is as complete as it could be. Our intramural sports offerings are limited at the present time."

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

The following points constitute a summary which may be warranted from this study:

1. Six of the fifteen schools had a stated philosophy of intramural sports and five schools had stated objectives of their intramural sports program.

2. A combined athletic and physical education department was responsible for the organization of the intramural sports program in 73.33% of the schools under consideration.

3. The standard units of competition are used in these intramural sports programs. The three most frequently used were independent groups, open competition, and dormitories.

4. An intramural sports director averages 3.6 duties in addition to being the director of the intramural sports program in the schools under consideration.

5. 60% of the schools utilized an intramural sports council. The primary duties of these councils were to assist in setting up the intramural sports program, assist and advise on rulings, and select officials.

6. 60% of the schools noted that varsity coaches have charge of one or more phases of the intramural sports program.

7. Every school made use of the system of intramural sports managers. Their primary purpose was to represent the various competing units.

8. All of the schools used student officials in their intramural sports program. Physical education officiating classes were also used

in five schools. Nine of the schools also paid their officials with the range of pay being \$.60 per hour to \$5.00 for two games.

9. The school with the largest percentage of participation had 78.33 while the lowest was 15. The school with the largest number participating had 1550 while the lowest had 60.

10. The number of activities offered in the various programs ranged from one to twenty-two with the average being 8.07 per school. Basketball was the only activity which was offered in every intramural sports program. A total of twenty-six different activities were listed as being offered in the various programs.

11. After school hours and evenings are preferred for the scheduling of intramural sports contests in most of the schools.

12. Regulation costumes were not required in any of the schools under consideration. Providing game jerseys is common in most of the schools. The intramural sports equipment provided ranged from two items to twenty-four with the average being 10.53 items per school.

13. Funds for the operation of the intramural sports program were obtained from the student activity fee in one school, the athletic department budget in five schools, the physical education department budget in two schools, a combined athletic and physical education department budget in four schools, a separate intramural budget in one school, and no definite budget in one school.

14. The items of expenditure listed most often were officials, equipment, and awards.

15. Considerable relationship exists between the budget, enrollment, and the number of activities offered in the various schools.

16. Funds available for the operation of the intramural sports program ranged from \$0.00 (zero dollars) to \$1800.00.

17. The areas and facilities available for use were limited in nine of the schools under consideration. The necessity for sharing existing areas and facilities with the athletic and physical education department arose in all of the schools under consideration. Community areas and facilities were also utilized in many of the schools. It should also be noted that six intramural directors thought that they had the facilities available but were not making use of them.

18. The schools in this study are in close agreement on the points of intramural eligibility. Primary differences of opinion were with respect to allowing individuals classified as professional to compete and allowing faculty members to compete in the intramural sports program. A minor difference of opinion resulted on the point of allowing previous varsity letter winners to compete in the intramural sports program. Only one school had a scholastic requirement.

19. Protests occurring during intramural sports participation were considered on the basis of eligibility, rules, and the interpretation of these rules. Thirteen of the schools allowed protests to be presented. Twelve of the schools stated that protests must be submitted from 24 to 48 hours after the completion of the contest.

20. Physical examinations were required each year in five of the schools and at the time of the individual's entrance to school in fourteen of the fifteen schools. One school did not require examinations. Minor injuries were generally taken care of by the student health service but major injuries were generally taken care of by the individual. Six of the schools had some form of insurance coverage.

21. Thirteen schools presented either individual awards, team awards, or both. Team-sport awards were generally trophies while the individual-sport awards were trophies and medals. Two schools used

the traveling trophy award system in their intramural sports program.

22. Only four of the fifteen schools used a point system whereby they determined individual or team-sport champions. Two of the schools also stated that they possessed a point system to determine an all-year team champion.

23. The most popular type of round-robin tournament used in the overall intrasural sports program was the single-elimination tournament. The double-elimination tournament was not as popular, being used in only four schools.

24. Reports were required in eight of the schools under consideration. They were required at the conclusion of the season in three schools and at the conclusion of each intramural sport in five of the schools studied.

25. Three of the schools developed and circulated an intrasural sports handbook. It was produced annually in two schools and bi-annually in the other school.

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APPENDIX

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
College Station - Brookings, South Dakota

Division of Science and Applied Arts
Physical Education Department

January 22, 1958

Dear Sir:

As a part of an advanced degree program, I am making a study of the Development and Present Status of the Intramural Sports Program for Men in the Schools of the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. This is going to be a questionnaire-interview type of study.

I appreciate the fact that you are very busy at this time of the college year, but do hope that you will be able to help as, I am sure, this study will be of benefit to the colleges involved.

I am going to be in your area on February 3, and could meet with you at about 3 PM. The interview will take about one hour.

I would appreciate a reply, certifying that the time is agreeable, as soon as possible and have enclosed a self-addressed envelope for that purpose. I am looking forward to meeting you and looking over your school.

Thanking you in advance.

Cordially yours,

Clayton Ketterling
Graduate Assistant
Physical Education

CK:cak
Enclosure

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE THESIS STUDY
(QUESTIONNAIRE-INTERVIEW)

THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE INTRAMURAL SPORTS
PROGRAM FOR MEN IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE AND THE SOUTH
DAKOTA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Name of school. _____
2. Total enrollment. _____ Number of men. _____
3. Is your school a state supported institution? Yes ___ No ___.
4. Is your school a private institution? Yes ___ No ___. If so, who supports it? _____

B. PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES

1. Does your school have a stated philosophy of intramural sports?
Yes ___ No ___. If so, what is it? _____

2. Does your school have any stated objectives of intramural sports?
Yes ___ No ___. If so, what are they? _____

C. ORGANIZATION

1. What department is responsible for the organization of your intramural sports program? (Please check)
 - a. Athletic department _____
 - b. Physical education department _____
 - c. Combined athletic and physical education department _____
 - d. Separate intramural sports department _____
 - e. Other. (Please explain) _____

2. What are the units of organization for your intramural sports program? (Please check)

- a. Cooperative rooming and boarding houses _____
- b. Fraternities _____ f. Dormitory sections _____
- c. Dormitories _____ g. Independent groups _____
- d. Classes _____ h. Others. _____
- e. Gym sections _____

D. PERSONNEL

1. Who is the director of your intramural sports program?
 - a. Name. _____
 - b. What are his other duties?

(1) _____	(2) _____
(3) _____	(4) _____
2. Do you have an intramural council? Yes ____ No ____ . If so, is it formed of: (Please check)
 - a. Faculty? _____
 - b. Students? _____
 - c. Combination of faculty and students? _____
3. How is your intramural council selected and what are their duties?
4. Do any of your varsity coaches have charge of any phase of the intramural sports program? Yes ____ No ____ .
5. Do you have any intramural managers? Yes ____ No ____ . If so, are they: (Please check)
 - a. Faculty? _____
 - b. Students? _____
 - c. Combination of faculty and students? _____
6. Who officiates the games for your intramural sports program? (Check)
 - a. Students _____
 - b. Faculty members of the department _____
 - c. Physical education officiating classes _____

E. PARTICIPATION

1. How many students participate in the intramural sports program?
Definite number _____ Approximate number _____ .
2. Approximately how many of each of the following classes are in the intramural sports program as participants?

a. Seniors _____	d. Freshmen _____
b. Juniors _____	e. Faculty _____
c. Sophomores _____	f. Graduate students _____

F. ACTIVITIES

1. What are the activities offered in the intramural sports program?
(Please check)

<input type="checkbox"/> Archery	<input type="checkbox"/> Football (tackle)	<input type="checkbox"/> Soccer
<input type="checkbox"/> Badminton	<input type="checkbox"/> Football (touch)	<input type="checkbox"/> Softball
<input type="checkbox"/> Baseball	<input type="checkbox"/> Free throws	<input type="checkbox"/> Speedball
<input type="checkbox"/> Bowling	<input type="checkbox"/> Golf	<input type="checkbox"/> Squash
<input type="checkbox"/> Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/> Handball	<input type="checkbox"/> Swimming
<input type="checkbox"/> Boxing	<input type="checkbox"/> Hockey	<input type="checkbox"/> Table tennis
<input type="checkbox"/> Canoeing	<input type="checkbox"/> Horseshoes	<input type="checkbox"/> Tennis
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross country	<input type="checkbox"/> Rifle	<input type="checkbox"/> Track and field
<input type="checkbox"/> Curling	<input type="checkbox"/> Skating	<input type="checkbox"/> Volleyball
<input type="checkbox"/> Fencing	<input type="checkbox"/> Skiing	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrestling

Others. _____

2. When are these activities offered? (Please check)

a. 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock _____
 b. Evenings _____
 c. Saturday forenoons _____
 d. Saturday afternoons _____
 e. Sunday afternoons _____
 f. Others. _____

G. EQUIPMENT

1. Are costumes provided? Yes ___ No ___ Partly ___. If partly, what is provided? _____

2. Are regulation costumes required? Yes ___ No ___.

3. From where do you obtain the uniforms for your intramural sports program? (Please check)

a. Athletic department _____
 b. Physical education department _____
 c. Combined athletic and physical education department _____
 d. Separate intramural purchases _____
 e. Other. (Please explain) _____

4. What equipment is provided for the intramural sports program?
(Please check)

<input type="checkbox"/> Arrows	<input type="checkbox"/> Footballs	<input type="checkbox"/> Rifles
<input type="checkbox"/> Badminton raquets	<input type="checkbox"/> Golf balls	<input type="checkbox"/> Shuttle cocks
<input type="checkbox"/> Baseball bats	<input type="checkbox"/> Golf clubs	<input type="checkbox"/> Snow skis
<input type="checkbox"/> Baseballs	<input type="checkbox"/> Handballs	<input type="checkbox"/> Softball bats
<input type="checkbox"/> Basketballs	<input type="checkbox"/> Handball gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Softballs
<input type="checkbox"/> Bowling balls	<input type="checkbox"/> Hockey pads	<input type="checkbox"/> Table tennis balls
<input type="checkbox"/> Bows	<input type="checkbox"/> Hockey pucks	<input type="checkbox"/> Table tennis raquets
<input type="checkbox"/> Boxing gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Hockey sticks	<input type="checkbox"/> Tennis balls
<input type="checkbox"/> Canoes	<input type="checkbox"/> Horseshoes	<input type="checkbox"/> Tennis raquets
<input type="checkbox"/> Canoe paddles	<input type="checkbox"/> Ice skates	<input type="checkbox"/> Volleyballs
<input type="checkbox"/> Field targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Officiating shirts	<input type="checkbox"/> Whistles

Others. _____

H. FINANCES

1. If costumes are furnished by the department, how are they financed?

2. What are the sources of funds for your intramural sports program? (Please check)

- a. Student activity fee ☐
- b. Athletic department budget ☐
- c. Physical education department budget ☐
- d. Combined athletic and physical education budget ☐
- e. Separate intramural budget ☐

(1) Please explain the source of the funds if you checked (d).

f. Others. ☐

3. What is the approximate amount of money set aside each year for the operation of your intramural sports program? \$

4. What are the main items of expenditure and the approximate amount of each?

- a. Equipment \$
- b. Officials \$
- c. Salaries \$
- d. Others:

\$

\$

\$

5. Are your officials paid for their services? Yes ☐ No ☐. If so, how much are they paid per game? \$

6. Additional comments:

I. FACILITIES

1. What areas and facilities do you have available for your intramural sports program? (Please check)

Area or Facility	Number	Do you share with:	
		Ath. Dept.	Phys. Ed. Dept.
Badminton courts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Baseball fields	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Basketball courts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bowling alleys	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Football fields	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Golf courses:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Municipal	_____	_____	_____
Private	_____	_____	_____
School owned	_____	_____	_____
Handball courts	_____	_____	_____
Hockey arenas	_____	_____	_____
Soccer fields	_____	_____	_____
Softball fields	_____	_____	_____
Speedball fields	_____	_____	_____
Swimming pools	_____	_____	_____
Tennis courts	_____	_____	_____
Track (indoor)	_____	_____	_____
Track (outdoor)	_____	_____	_____
Others:	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Do you feel that you are making maximum use of your facilities with your present intramural sports program? Yes ___ No ___.
3. Do you feel that your intramural sports program is limited by the facilities which you have available for use at the present time? Yes ___ No ___.

J. ELIGIBILITY

1. What is your policy on the following questions of eligibility?
 - a. Do you have a scholastic requirement for participation in your intramural sports program? Yes ___ No ___. If so, please explain this requirement. _____

 - b. May varsity squad members compete in intramural contests during the period their sport is in season? Yes ___ No ___ Partly ___. If partly, please explain. _____

 - c. May freshmen squad members compete in intramural contests during the period their sport is in season? Yes ___ No ___ Partly ___. If partly, please explain. _____

 - d. May a student who has left an intercollegiate sports team participate in intramurals in that sport? (Example: May a player who has dropped varsity basketball participate in intramural basketball?) Yes ___ No ___.
 - e. Can a student transfer from one intramural team to another during the duration of the sport? Yes ___ No ___.
 - f. Can the above student join a different team for a different sport? Yes ___ No ___.

- g. Are men classified as professional under AAU or NCAA regulations refused participation in all sports of the intramural sports program? Yes ___ No ___.
- h. Are the above men barred from participation in only those sports in which they are professionals? Yes ___ No ___.
- i. May a previous varsity letter winner in an intercollegiate sport participate in that same sport in the intramural sports program? Yes ___ No ___.
2. Are your graduate students allowed to have an intramural sports team or belong to another team? Yes ___ No ___.
3. Are your faculty members allowed to have an intramural sports team or belong to another team? Yes ___ No ___.

K. PROTESTS

1. On what points do you allow protests to be presented? (Check)
- a. Questions of eligibility of players ___
 - b. Interpretation of rules ___
 - c. Others. _____
2. How long does a team have after a contest to present a protest? (give number of hours) _____. Must this protest be in writing? Yes ___ No ___.
3. Who acts on the protest after it has been presented? _____

L. INJURIES

1. Do you require physical examinations prior to participation in the intramural sports program? (As follows)
- a. Each year Yes ___ No ___.
 - b. At entrance to school Yes ___ No ___.
2. Do you have insurance coverage for injuries which occur during participation in the intramural sports program? Yes ___ No ___.
3. If the foregoing is negative, who covers the cost of the injury? _____
4. If the answer to (2) is "Yes", is it the same as for all other students? Yes ___ No ___. Is it the same as for all other athletes? Yes ___ No ___.

M. AWARDS

1. Do you give trophies for team sport championships? Yes ___ No ___.
- a. Is the above trophy a permanent trophy? Yes ___ No ___.
 - b. Is the above trophy a traveling trophy? Yes ___ No ___.

- c. Can the above trophy ever be retired? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- (1) If so, explain how it can be retired. _____
- _____

2. Do you give awards to individual members of championship teams? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- a. Check the award: Trophy ☐ Medal ☐ Ribbon ☐ Other ☐.

3. Do you give awards for individual championships? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- a. Check the award: Trophy ☐ Medal ☐ Ribbon ☐ Other ☐.
- b. Is this a permanent reward? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- c. Is this a traveling reward? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- d. Can this reward ever be retired? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- (1) If so, explain how it can be retired. _____
- _____

4. Do you have a point system whereby you determine an all-around team champion for the year? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- a. Do you award an all-year championship trophy? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- b. Is this trophy permanent? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- c. Is this trophy a traveling trophy? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- d. Can this trophy ever be retired? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- (1) If so, explain how it can be retired. _____
- _____

5. In your all-year scoring system, how many points do you give for:
- a. Team championship ☐ Second place ☐ Third place ☐.
- b. Each game won in a team sport ☐.
- c. Each man competing for that team ☐.
- d. Individual championship ☐ Second place ☐ Third place ☐.
- e. Each match won in an individual sport ☐.
- f. Each man competing in an individual sport ☐.
- g. If the above does not apply, use the following space to outline your particular system of scoring. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

N. COMPETITION

1. Do you conduct any tournaments in your intramural sports program? Yes ☐ No ☐. If so, do you use any of the following techniques:
- a. Single-elimination tournaments? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- b. The consolation tournament added to the single-elimination tournament? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- c. Double-elimination tournaments? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- d. Leagues with round-robin schedules involving:
- (1) Leagues followed by single-elimination play-offs? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- (2) Leagues followed by double-elimination play-offs? Yes ☐ No ☐.
- (3) Leagues followed by a championship play-off series? Yes ☐ No ☐.

- (4) Round-robin schedules with no play-offs? Yes ___ No ___.
- e. Ladder or pyramid tournaments? Yes ___ No ___.
- f. Kinger or season's low score tournaments? Yes ___ No ___.
- g. Qualifying rounds followed by match play competition? Yes ___ No ___.
- h. Team matches by single or double-elimination? Yes ___ No ___.
- i. Others. _____

2. Do you conduct meets involving group or individual events? Yes ___ No ___.

O. REPORTS

1. Are reports required at the conclusion of each intramural sport?
Yes ___ No ___. If negative, is one required at the conclusion
of the season? Yes ___ No ___.
2. Explain how the reports are submitted. (Example: Intramural managers-
Intramural director-Athletic director, etc.) _____
- _____
- _____

F. HANDBOOK

1. Does your school develop and circulate an intramural handbook?
Yes ___ No ___. If so, when is it produced? Annually ___ Bi-
annually ___ Other. (Please explain) _____
- _____
2. Which of the following does your handbook contain? (Please check)
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Action photographs | <input type="checkbox"/> Injury information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Activities and program | <input type="checkbox"/> Objectives of program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Awards | <input type="checkbox"/> Officials, managers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calendar of events | <input type="checkbox"/> Participation statistics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Champion of all years | <input type="checkbox"/> Point system and scoring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Entry instructions | <input type="checkbox"/> Postponements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment and facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Records; all-time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fees, forfeits, protests | <input type="checkbox"/> Rules and regulations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greetings from school officials | <input type="checkbox"/> Sports rules |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health examinations | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff and administration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health regulations | <input type="checkbox"/> Units of competition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others. _____ | |
- _____
- _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED BY: _____

SCHOOL: _____